

The Sun

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1898.

Subscriptions by Mail, Post-Paid.

DAILY, per Month	90 00
DAILY, per Year	9 00
SUNDAY, per Year	3 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	12 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	1 00

Postage to foreign countries added.

The Sun, New York City.

Paris—Kiosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Kiosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Monday or To-Day?

From the Canary Islands to Porto Rico is about 2,800 miles. From Hampton Roads to a point east of Porto Rico, intercepting the route thereto from the Canaries, is about 1,300 miles. The farther east the point of interception, the longer the distance from Hampton Roads.

The flotilla of Spanish torpedo boats which started westward from the Canary Islands on Wednesday or Thursday of last week is crossing the Atlantic at a speed not definitely known, but supposed to be about eight knots an hour. To-day it will have covered more than half the distance. Every day brings these boats nearer to Porto Rico, to Havana, and to the American vessels which it is the purpose to attack, in the event of hostilities. Every further delay, postponement, or diplomatic evasion at Madrid is worth a good long reach on the chart which records the progress westward of these small devils of destruction.

Are they to be feared? Yes. If war had been declared yesterday it would be the first and most urgent measure of national defense to catch them in the open sea and annihilate them where they are comparatively helpless. If war were declared to-day, every hour wasted in despatching the flying squadron, so-called, upon this errand would be an immense gain to Spain's cause and a corresponding loss to ours.

What does the torpedo flotilla signify, supposing that it gets across safely, and into temporary shelter? As a contribution to general knowledge, we reproduce elsewhere on this page a description by Capt. S. KAPPEL, of the operations of the flotilla in which battleships, cruisers, and torpedo boats are concerned. The events recited are the imaginary events of an imaginary war, but the theories and opinions underlying the fictitious narrative are those of high naval authority.

Anybody with a map and mathematics at command can figure for himself the possibility of intercepting and striking this dangerous enemy by means of the flying squadron now in Hampton Roads. But he will figure it down to a very narrow margin of time, even supposing that the flotilla is proceeding upon the direct course and that it can be found and held up without time lost in searching.

Next week or now?

Men for the Navy.

The grave obstacles hitherto existing to the enlistment of crews for the repaired vessels and the purchased vessels have now been removed. It was observed that out of the hundreds of applicants that crowded the recruiting offices, each day's tally for the last six weeks showed very few accepted. It is a familiar experience that in spring, when the yachting season opens the prospect of high wages until late autumn, the recruiting of good men for the navy is always dull and difficult. But, in addition, the grades of men demanded, up to a recent date, excluded many who were promising, but lacked experience, while no concession was made in regard to the term of enlistment. Seamen and ordinary seamen were required to pass an examination in seamanship and to have a record at sea; chief machinists and first and second class machinists also had to show that they were mechanics by trade.

Now the conditions have been relaxed somewhat. Enlistments for all grades are allowed, while a one-year term is also permitted, with possible release earlier, on application, if the exigencies of the service allow. There is a special service class, composed of men whose time is to cover the cruise of the vessel to which they are attached, and this seems to be largely directed to securing the men already employed on the yachts and tugs recently purchased or about to be purchased.

The result of these provisions is already seen in vastly increased enlistments, more particularly among those who are anxious to serve in a war against Spain, should war come, believing it will be short, but do not want to bind themselves irrevocably for three years ahead. The problem thus solved is important, and one more preparation for any hostilities that may occur is thereby greatly advanced.

The Value of St. Thomas to Us Now.

The value of St. Thomas as a naval station was probably never more widely appreciated than at this moment, since everybody must see that its position, east of Porto Rico and less than two score miles from it, really means. With the harbor of Charlotte Amalie ours, and suitably fortified, we should have at this moment not only an available naval and coaling station in that part of the Caribbean Sea, but a base there for operations against Porto Rico or against any torpedo or other squadron proceeding from Spain to that island.

We can have St. Thomas and its neighbors, Santa Cruz and St. John, if we want them. Denmark, which has long desired to part with these islands, on account of the cost of their maintenance and of her having no pretensions as a naval power, offered them to us over thirty years ago. At that time we negotiated only for St. Thomas, with its small appendage, St. John; but Denmark now wishes to dispose also of Santa Cruz, which is larger than St. Thomas, and more fertile, but without its value as a coaling station.

The harbor of Charlotte Amalie would give us deep and excellent anchorage, besides a town having already telegraphic communication with the continent, paved and clean streets, houses supplied with gas, rail travel, banking and hospital accommodations, and laborers such as a naval station would need. There is an advantage in having such things at hand instead of having to create them. More

Nicolas, at the western end of Hayti, the Cuba Windward Passage between that island and Cuba, certainly has great advantages; so has Santa Rosa Bay, on the eastern end, on the Mona Passage between Dominico and Porto Rico, but

as one of our naval officers informed Congress, when an isthmus station at Obisqui was under consideration, "most of our vessels commence cruising to windward," when visiting Gulf waters, and St. Thomas is familiar to them as a coaling station in beginning such cruises, and also in going to or from points in South America.

The islands, too, want to come into the Union. Santa Cruz did not vote on this question in 1867, but the extraordinary vote of 1,244 for annexation to 22 against it, then obtained among those entitled to the suffrage, makes it probable that she would be as eager for it as St. Thomas was and doubtless is yet. Congress was opposed to the annexation thirty years ago; but an exceptional series of disasters, including an earthquake, a destructive tidal wave and a cyclone, happening while the project was under consideration, greatly hurt it, and the fact that we had just acquired Alaska made some Senators anxious to wait before buying more territory.

We shall get the islands cheaper now, for then \$7,500,000 was the treaty price, while \$5,000,000 is the amount named in Mr. Lodge's bill for buying them, based on an understanding of what will be adequate. That there are some drawbacks to the acquisition of St. Thomas, as there would be drawbacks to the acquisition of other footholds in the West Indies, may be admitted; but the real question is as to the preponderance of advantages, and the declaration of the St. Louis platform that "by the purchase of the Danish islands we should secure a proper and much needed naval station" seems to be a moderate statement of a great and timely truth.

The Siege of Havana in 1762.

If we are to have a war with Spain, and an invasion of Cuba by United States forces, it will not be the first time that this country has furnished troops for the capture of Havana.

In 1762, soon after the declaration of war between England and Spain, the British Government despatched an expedition against Havana. The land forces were commanded by Lord ALBEMARLE (WILLIAM ANNE KAPPEL), the victor of Culloden, and the fleet by Admiral Sir GEORGE POCOCK, who had recently returned from a brilliant campaign in the East Indies. The expedition, as organized, was to consist of 16,000 men, of which Lord ALBEMARLE carried with him 4,000 British regulars. Eight thousand were to be furnished from the British forces then in the West Indies under Gen. MONCKTON, and 4,000 from the coast of North America. Of these 2,000 were to be British regulars and 2,000 provincial troops.

The fleet left Spithead March 6, and upon its arrival was reinforced by the fleet then under Rodney's command, and soon after, on its way to Cuba, by Capt. HERVEY's squadron. MONCKTON's troops joined ALBEMARLE at Martinique and the land forces were augmented to 11,351.

The English fleet arrived off Havana on June 6. Here Pocock divided his fleet. With the larger division he sailed down the coast past Havana. On the next day he manned his boats and made preparations apparently for landing at a point about four miles west of Havana. But this was a mere feint to distract the attention of the Spanish while the actual landing was made by the other division under Commodore KAPPEL, a brother of Lord ALBEMARLE, about six miles east of Havana. Here the army was landed in three divisions, commanded respectively by Lieut.-Gen. ELLIOTT, Major-Gen. KAPPEL, another brother of Lord ALBEMARLE, and Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM HOWE, afterward the "Lord Howe" of our Revolution. With this force was also Col. GUY CARLETON, who, as Sir GUY CARLETON, surrendered New York city to Gen. WASHINGTON in 1783. On this occasion he distinguished himself by his gallantry in repelling a charge made by the Spanish cavalry upon the landing forces.

Commodore KAPPEL gives this account of the landing: "At an appointed signal the flat-bottomed boats containing the troops repaired to their respective rendezvous under the arms of their respective divisions. The opposite shore of the harbor was going on the enemy made a show of resistance from a breastwork which they had thrown up. Upon this Commodore KAPPEL directed the Mercury and Bonetta to pour their shot into them, and they were soon put to flight. A more considerable body of men making their appearance, he ordered Capt. HERVEY to run in and batter a fort situated at the mouth of the Boca Noa, which in the course of an hour was completely silenced, and the army landed without further molestation."

He thus describes the defenses of Havana at that time: "The harbor of Havana, which is spacious enough to admit the largest fleet, is defended by two strong forts. The principal of these, the Morro, built upon a narrow point of land, is inaccessible from the sea. To the east it is fortified by several works and by a deep ditch, half of which is cut out of the solid rock. The opposite shore of the harbor stands Fort de la Punta; further in and on a level with the water is a strong battery mounting twelve guns, called 'The Twelve Apostles,' and higher up a work opposite the Pointe called 'The Shipyard Battery.' Above these are the Cerro, a chain of hills which range from the Morro to the plains of Guanacoa. A chain of bastions and other works defend the town to the west."

The landing having been successfully accomplished, one division of the army, under Major-Gen. KAPPEL, marched to the west to invest the Morro Castle and the fortifications on that side of the harbor. Gen. HOWE's division was assigned to the investment of the Castle del Punta, while Gen. ELLIOTT, with the centre division, cut off the city from all communications with the interior of the island.

The British commanders at once commenced the erection of batteries at the most advantageous points on the line of investment. This was accomplished under great difficulties. The troops were unaccustomed to the heat of a Cuban summer, the water was scarce and very bad, there was great want of fresh provisions, and the army soon began to show signs of epidemic disease. At one time there were 5,000 soldiers and 3,000 seamen on the sick list. Fortunately, ALBEMARLE had brought with him from Martinique about 1,500 negroes, and these performed the greater part of the work of throwing up breastworks and erecting batteries. In spite of all obstacles it was pushed on as rapidly as possible, and on June 30 the batteries bearing on the Morro were completed, and the next morning a tremendous cannonade was opened upon the Spanish fort.

Admiral POCOCK, anxious to cooperate with the land forces, directed Commodore KAPPEL to send a part of his fleet to bombard the Morro on the sea side, hoping thus to divide the attention of the enemy and prevent the concentration of his fire upon the batteries. It was a dangerous undertaking. KAPPEL says:

"The ships proceeded to their stations. Capt. CAMERON, in the Sterling Castle, was ordered to lead, but his courage failed him. The three other ships, the Dragon, Marlborough, and Cambridge, anchored close in with the shore and laid their broadsides against the fort. For six hours they kept up an un-

intermitting fire. Early in the engagement Capt. CAMERON of the Cambridge was killed."

Capt. HERVEY, in announcing to KAPPEL, Capt. GOODEY's death, wrote:

"I am unskilfully dead, but my gun bears. I cannot perceive their fire to slacken. I have many men here who do not know how to shoot, and many are dying and others wounded. My men and I are fighting now, and only one enemy. I shall stay here as long as I can, and wait your orders."

As it was evident that the fire of these ships had little effect on the Morro, while its fire was playing havoc with them, Commodore KAPPEL ordered their withdrawal. They were in bad condition and had to be retired for repairs.

On July 9 the English batteries again opened on the Morro, and the next week showed encouraging results. On the 16th the English fire had increased, and the British could only reply with two guns. The British commander had determined that it was time to prepare for an assault upon the works. The Morro was defended by a ditch 80 feet deep and 40 feet wide, cut through the solid rock, except in one place, where a narrow ledge had been left across the ditch to shut out the water from the sea. Along this ledge only one man could pass at a time, but on July 18 the English sappers and miners made a dash across it and effected a lodgment in the wall of the fortress.

The defense of the Morro had been committed to Don LUIS VELASCO, a gallant naval captain, who proved himself worthy of the trust. Appreciating the necessity of driving the British miners from their position, VELASCO sallied out with 1,500 men, in three divisions, but was promptly met and repulsed with heavy loss. In this affair the battalion of Royal Americans, who had just arrived, distinguished itself greatly. Under the immediate command of Gen. KAPPEL, who led it in person, it defeated the corps of the Spanish columns, driving them into the river, where 150 Spaniards were drowned.

In the subsequent operations of the siege, the American provincials, 2,300 strong, consisting of the First Connecticut Regiment, a New York battalion and one from New Jersey, and two or three companies from Rhode Island, all under command of Gen. PHINIAS LYMAN, did good service.

LYMAN was Colonel of the Connecticut troop, but being the senior provincial officer, he took command of the brigade, and the Lieutenant-Colonel, ISRAEL PUTNAM, the "Old Put" of our Revolution, commanded the regiment. PUTNAM with half of his regiment had been shipwrecked in a storm off the coast of Cuba, about thirty miles from Havana. He managed to land his men on an island, and they were afterward taken off and joined the main body at the siege. The arrival of the Americans was a great relief to the British army, as they came in good health, while the English forces were in large part prostrated by the heat of the climate and endemic disease.

The Spaniards having failed in their sally, the work of sapping went on without interruption, and on July 30 a sufficient breach was made in the walls of the fortress. Through this, on the afternoon of that day, a storming party, headed by Lieut. FORBES of the Royals, entered the works and took the Spanish by surprise. They made a desperate but brief defence. Don LUIS VELASCO, rallying around him about a hundred of his men, refused to surrender until mortally wounded. He died a day or two after. In recognition of his gallantry the King of Spain created his son Vionde del Moro, and ordered that there should always be a ship in the Spanish Navy called the Velasco. That order is respected to this day. The Spanish cruiser of that name is now at the Philippine Islands.

The Morro taken, the fate of the city was sealed. The Spanish Governor, however, held out to the last, and it was not until Aug. 11, when the British opened fire on the city with forty-five heavy siege guns, that he signified his willingness to capitulate. The British troops entered the town of Havana on Aug. 13.

The Spanish land and sea forces available for the defence of the city amounted to about 30,000 men. They had a fleet in the harbor of Havana of twelve line-of-battle ships, but instead of sailing out and giving battle to the English ships, or making an attempt to escape, they remained there to be caught like rats in a hole. Three of the battleships were sunk to block the entrance to the harbor; the other nine were surrendered to the British, who also burned two more of the stocks.

The triumph was one of the most complete achieved by British arms. The value of captured property amounted to \$14,000,000. PHILIP II. had given to Havana a coat of arms, in which was blazoned a golden key, to signify that it was "the key of the West Indies." England now held that key, and had she been wise she would have kept it. But, a few months after her surrender, peace was declared, and England gave up Havana for Florida. She lost Florida in our Revolution; she might have held Havana, and with it she would have held the main gate to the Gulf of Mexico and the Isthmus.

The Substituted Sister.

The Woodward divorce suit, recently instituted in the courts of Robertson county, Kentucky, presents some novel points of professional and sentimental interest. The facts of the case are stated only too briefly by the *Courier-Journal*.

Mr. THOMAS WOODWARD of Mount Olivet fell in love with the daughter of a well-to-do farmer in Nicholas county. The farmer opposed the match. WOODWARD and the girl planned an elopement and chose a particularly dark night for the departure from the farmhouse. They were to go to Carlisle to get married. Mr. WOODWARD is described as "a whole-souled, good fellow," but he is exceedingly near-sighted. At the last moment the young lady changed her mind, and substituted her younger sister to act as a substitute. The younger sister, therefore, met WOODWARD in the dark and eloped with him to Carlisle, where they were married; and it was not until after the ceremony was over that the whole-souled but near-sighted lover discovered that he had married the wrong girl. His petition for divorce, we assume, is based upon the darkness of the night and the disastrous imperfection of his own vision.

We do not recall any other divorce case which turns on the absence of spectacles and a substituted sister. Generally when a young man runs away with the sister of his fiancée it is the abandoned fiancée and not the young man who proclaims his grievance. It remains to be seen how much importance the Court will attach to Mr. WOODWARD's contributory negligence in leaving his glasses behind when engaging in an expedition so momentous. Another interesting question is as to the extent to which Mr. WOODWARD forfeited his right to redress when he adopted clandestine method of procuring a bride. Was he

legally in the position of a burglar who enters a house to purloin some precious possession?

These questions may not, under Kentucky elopement law, affect the decision of the Court in the Woodward case. Perhaps the surest way to get them pronounced upon judicially would be for the whole souled but not whole hearted or whole eyed Mr. WOODWARD to bring a suit for damages against his sister-in-law.

After Fifteen Years.

With so much now depending on our navy, it is only just to award to President ARTHUR's Administration the honor of beginning the reconstruction of it on a modern basis whose fruits we see to-day.

The act of March 3, 1883, authorizing the building of our first group of steel cruisers, under Secretary CHANDLER, laid the foundation of our modern steel navy. Up to that time no steel war vessel had ever been built in this country, and the problem of constructing not only such a ship, but its proposed battery of high-power steel rifles, was very serious. Yet amid many doubts and criticisms the construction went on, and our first four steel ships have not only done great service for many years, but are good for years to come. The Chicago and the Atlanta have recently been supplied with better motive power, which their services and their capabilities well merited, and will soon resume their active careers. The Boston is one of our main sources of reliance on the Chinese station, and the Dolphin is in her place for the troubles with Spain.

Two years passed without further efforts to reconstruct the navy, and then President ARTHUR and Secretary CHANDLER once more went to Congress for aid. The result was the act of March 3, 1885, which authorized a second group of four steel warships, the Charleston, the Newark, the Yorktown, and the Petrel, in which the maximum of armament was somewhat below that of the first group, but the maximum of speed much greater.

With these eight cruisers and gunboats, authorized under President ARTHUR's Administration, the great first step was taken. Battleships and torpedo boats were to follow, with larger and faster cruisers; extensive armor factories and timber dry docks were to be established; but for the beginning of the great development which has been reached to-day we must turn back to fifteen years ago.

It looks as if Havana harbor would soon be safe for American ships and American men.

At the Golden Jubilee celebration of the Veteran Spiritualists' Union of Boston an anxious inquirer was informed by the medium that "at that moment a large Indian was standing by the speaker's chair, waiting to be counselled and aided him, and that he would be controlled by the influence of this visiting red man." The Boston ghost-seekers must be odd fish if they find any particular joy in having large red Indians standing behind them. Large red Indians were the highest honored in the early days of New England, and their ghosts were unpopular. It is unfortunate that an anxious Boston ghost-seeker should be condemned to have a large red Indian as an attendant demon. In all probability a large red Indian who has just come from the large red ghost dance, no wonder there are so many collections of weak nerves in Boston.

Governor BLACK's emergency message was worthy of the Governor of the Empire State, and the prompt, silent action of the Legislature spoke for patriotism better than many speeches.

The Philadelphia Common Council, which ended its sessions for the year Thursday, seems to have been a choice body. "The amusement of the afternoon," writes a reporter of the *Public Ledger*, "consisted in the throwing of paper, upon the floor of the hall, of the day's doings, and the President of the Council addressed himself to his finer instincts without finding them at home, and threatened to call for the police. A majority of the members sang elevating hymns like this:

"Hail! hail! the gang's all here!

"What the hell do we care, what the hell do we care!"

Philadelphia deserves the sympathy of more civilized regions.

The One-Eyed Ploughboy of Pigeon Roost, the most eager candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Georgia, is showing great talents on the stump. He says, modestly but conclusively, that he is "just the age when CALHOUN, WEBSTER and CLAY had reached the prime of their usefulness," makes formidable claims for his great risk, more than he can afford to take, and that he has a sufficient cause favored its success. The tide was then nearly full flood, so there was no fear of boats grounding on the shoals that at low water impede free navigation. A light rain which, while it did not obscure the land, placed these in the forts at some disadvantage, was a meteorological condition on the side of the attack. The range and power of the electric light rays so diminished by fog or mist as to make it practically useless at such a time. This is due to the deficiency of red rays, which are not absorbed by aqueous vapor to the same extent as the other components of white light. But the smoke of guns is even more embarrassing, while the difficulty of hitting a small object moving at a speed of twenty knots had not hitherto been appreciated.

Two causes only could be relied upon to stop torpedo boats in an attack of this nature. One, a fixed obstacle, as a boom which cannot be jumped, and the other is to have a sufficient number of small craft with speed and power, to grapple the boats before their object is reached. The former can only be used in certain places, and there would be difficulty in applying it to the entrance of Portsmouth harbor, where the current is so swift. But there is nothing to prevent an effective patrol of torpedo boats. Unfortunately, hitherto little had been done in this direction. The military had seen the necessity as a protection to their mines, but had not the means for carrying it out, while the navy, not having control of the local defense, did not consider it their province. Alive now to the risk of having no mobile defense, a few steam launches had been hastily equipped and with one or two of the new catchers had been sent to patrol outside Spithead. Warned by the signals of the Rattlesnake, these now made for the anchoring boats.

But the French commander had calculated on such a contingency as likely to assist him in passing the forts. His plan was, if discovered, to get mixed up with the defenders, so that any fire directed on himself would be equally detrimental to the other side and lead to its being stopped. This actually occurred. For though a first heavy cannonade was opened it soon ceased, as through the drizzling rain it was observed that all were coming in together to absorb in their mutual endeavors to pay any attention to what was going on elsewhere. Had there been a dozen catchers like the Hornet, not a single boat would have escaped. She, coming from the direction of Hyde—drawn there by the firing at the Needles—at a speed of twenty-six knots, steamed for the flotilla. Her commander decided to ram, as she carried no torpedo tube in the stern, which had been specially strengthened for the purpose. The evolution did not cost her the number of antagonists assisted his movements. Without a check he crashed into the engine-room compartment of the last torpedo boat. There was a momentary explosion, but no sound was heard, for the unfortunate machine, though it was the Hornet, was the one the water poured into the engine and the

STARS AND STRIPES.

Find Day—Monday, April 4.
To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Would you kindly advise to your pages the loss of my kindy cap flag upon every house-top and every window, if possible; also, every man to wear a small flag on Monday next, be it for peace or be it for war?
NEW YORK, April 1. WILLIAM H. BENJAMIN.

Colors in the Bible.
To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In THE SUN of July 26, 1897, I noticed to-day, in looking over some old papers, a certain editorial taken from the Kansas City Journal, under the heading of "Hence of Tints, Recent Development," where a curious student who has spent many years in tabulating the references to colors in literature says "yellow is rarely mentioned in the Bible, and blue is mentioned in the Bible, and in Homer, red rarely." It is useless to write about it, as I thought I remember reading somewhere that blue is the color of the sky, and that red is the color of the blood, and that yellow is the color of the sun, and that green is the color of the grass, and that brown is the color of the earth, and that white is the color of the snow, and that black is the color of the night, and that gray is the color of the old man's hair, and that pink is the color of the rose, and that purple is the color of the grape, and that orange is the color of the orange, and that red is the color of the red, and that blue is the color of the blue, and that green is the color of the green, and that brown is the color of the brown, and that white is the color of the white, and that black is the color of the black, and that gray is the color of the gray, and that pink is the color of the pink, and that purple is the color of the purple, and that orange is the color of the orange, and that red is the color of the red, and that blue is the color of the blue, and that green is the color of the green, and that brown is the color of the brown, and that white is the color of the white, and that black is the color of the black, and that gray is the color of the gray, and that pink is the color of the pink, and that purple is the color of the purple, and that orange is the color of the orange, and that red is the color of the red, and that blue is the color of the blue, and that green is the color of the green, and that brown is the color of the brown, and that white is the color of the white, and that black is the color of the black, and that gray is the color of the gray, and that pink is the color of the pink, and that purple is the color of the purple, and that orange is the color of the orange, and that red is the color of the red, and that blue is the color of the blue, and that green is the color of the green, and that brown is the color of the brown, and that white is the color of the white, and that black is the color of the black, and that gray is the color of the gray, and that pink is the color of the pink, and that purple is the color of the purple, and that orange is the color of the orange, and that red is the color of the red, and that blue is the color of the blue, and that green is the color of the green, and that brown is the color of the brown, and that white is the color of the white, and that black is the color of the black, and that gray is the color of the gray, and that pink is the color of the pink, and that purple is the color of the purple, and that orange is the color of the orange, and that red is the color of the red, and that blue is the color of the blue, and that green is the color of the green, and that brown is the color of the brown, and that white is the color of the white, and that black is the color of the black, and that gray is the color of the gray, and that pink is the color of the pink, and that purple is the color of the purple, and that orange is the color of the orange, and that red is the color of the red, and that blue is the color of the blue, and that green is the color of the green, and that brown is the color of the brown, and that white is the color of the white, and that black is the color of the black, and that gray is the color of the gray, and that pink is the color of the pink, and that purple is the color of the purple, and that orange is the color of the orange, and that red is the color of the red, and that blue is the color of the blue, and that green is the color of the green, and that brown is the color of the brown, and that white is the color of the white, and that black is the color of the black, and that gray is the color of the gray, and that pink is the color of the pink, and that purple is the color of the purple, and that orange is the color of the orange, and that red is the color of the red, and that blue is the color of the blue, and that green is the color of the green, and that brown is the color of the brown, and that white is the color of the white, and that black is the color of the black, and that gray is the color of the gray, and that pink is the color of the pink, and that purple is the color of the purple, and that orange is the color of the orange, and that red is the color of the red, and that blue is the color of the blue, and that green is the color of the green, and that brown is the color of the brown, and that white is the color of the white, and that black is the color of the black, and that gray is the color of the gray, and that pink is the color of the pink, and that purple is the color of the purple, and that orange is the color of the orange, and that red is the color of the red, and that blue is the color of the blue, and that green is the color of the green, and that brown is the color of the brown, and that white is the color of the white, and that black is the color of the black, and that gray is the color of the gray, and that pink is the color of the pink, and that purple is the color of the purple, and that orange is the color of the orange, and that red is the color of the red, and that blue is the color of the blue, and that green is the color of the green, and that brown is the color of the brown, and that white is the color of the white, and that black is the color of the black, and that gray is the color of the gray, and that pink is the color of the pink, and that purple is the color of the purple, and that orange is the color of the orange, and that red is the color of the red, and that blue is the color of the blue, and that green is the color of the green, and that brown is the color of the brown, and that white is the color of the white, and that black is the color of the black, and that gray is the color of the gray, and that pink is the color of the pink, and that purple is the color of the purple, and that orange is the color of the orange, and that red is the color of the red, and that blue is the color of the blue, and that green is the color of the green, and that brown is the color of the brown, and that white is the color of the white, and that black is the color of the black, and that gray is the color of the gray, and that pink is the color of the pink, and that purple is the color of the purple, and that orange is the color of the orange, and that red is the color of the red, and that blue is the color of the blue, and that green is the color of the green, and that brown is the color of the brown, and that white is the color of the white, and that black is the color of the black, and that gray is the color of the gray, and that pink is the color of the pink, and that purple is the color of the purple, and that orange is the color of the orange, and that red is the color of the red, and that blue is the color of the blue, and that green is the color of the green, and that brown is the color of the brown, and that white is the color of the white, and that black is the color of the black, and that gray is the color of the gray, and that pink is the color of the pink, and that purple is the color of the purple, and that orange is the color of the orange, and that red is the color of the red, and that blue is the color of the blue, and that green is the color of the green, and that brown is the color of the brown, and that white is the color of the white, and that black is the color of the black, and that gray is the color of the gray, and that pink is the color of the pink, and that purple is the color of the purple, and that orange is the color of the orange, and that red is the color of the red, and that blue is the color of the blue, and that green is the color of the green, and that brown is the color of the brown, and that white is the color of the white, and that black is the color of the black, and that gray is the color of the gray, and that pink is the color of the pink, and that purple is the color of the purple, and that orange is the color of the orange, and that red is the color of the red, and that blue is the color of the blue, and that green is the color of the green, and that brown is the color of the brown, and that white is the color of the white, and that black is the color of the black, and that gray is the color of the gray, and that pink is the color of the pink, and that purple is the color of the purple, and that orange is the color of the orange, and that red is the color of the red, and that blue is the color of the blue, and that green is the color of the green, and that brown is the color of the brown, and that white is the color of the white, and that black is the color of the black, and that gray is the color of the gray, and that pink is the color of the pink, and that purple is the color of the purple, and that orange is the color of the orange, and that red is the color of the red, and that blue is the color of the blue, and that green is the color of the green, and that brown is the color of the brown, and that white is the color of the white, and that black is the color of the black, and that gray is the color of the gray, and that pink is the color of the pink, and that purple is the color of the purple, and that orange is the color of the orange, and that red is the color of the red, and that blue is the color of the blue, and that green is the color of the green, and that brown is the color of the brown, and that white is the color of the white, and that black is the color of the black, and that gray is the color of the gray, and that pink is the color of the pink, and that purple is the color of the purple, and that orange is the color of the orange, and that red is the color of the red, and that blue is the color of the blue, and that green is the color of the green, and that brown is the color of the brown, and that white is the color of the white, and that black is the color of the black, and that gray is the color of the gray, and that pink is the color of the pink, and that purple is the color of the purple, and that orange is the color of the orange, and that red is the color of the red, and that blue is the color of the blue, and that green is the color of the green, and that brown is the color of the brown, and that white is the color of the white, and that black is the color of the black, and that gray is the color of the gray, and that pink is the color of the pink, and that purple is the color of the purple, and that orange is the color of the orange, and that red is the color of the red, and that blue is the color of the blue, and that green is the color of the green, and that brown is the color of the brown, and that white is the color of the white, and that black is the color of the black, and that gray is the color of the gray, and that pink is the color of the pink, and that purple is the color of the purple, and that orange is the color of the orange, and that red is the color of the red, and that blue is the color of the blue, and that green is the color of the green, and that brown is the color of the brown, and that white is the color of the white, and that black is the color of the black, and that gray is the color of the gray, and that pink is the color of the pink, and that purple is the color of the purple, and that orange is the color of the orange, and that red is the color of the red, and that blue is the color of the blue, and that green is the color of the green, and that brown is the color of the brown, and that white is the color of the white, and that black is the color of the black, and that gray is the color of the gray, and that pink is the color of the pink, and that purple is the color of the purple, and that orange is the color of the orange, and that red is the color of the red, and that blue is the color of the blue, and that green is the color of the green, and that brown is the color of the brown, and that white is the color of the white, and that black is the color of the black, and that gray is the color of the gray, and that pink is the color of the pink, and that purple is the color of the purple, and that orange is the color of the orange, and that red is the color of the red, and that blue is the color of the blue, and that green is the color of the green, and that brown is the color of the brown, and that white is the color of the white, and that black is the color of the black, and that gray is the color of the gray, and that pink is the color of the pink, and that purple is the color of the purple, and that orange is the color of the orange, and that red is the color of the red, and that blue is the color of the blue, and that green is the color of the green, and that brown is the color of the brown, and that white is the color of the white, and that black is the color of the black, and that gray is the color of the gray, and that pink is the color of the pink, and that purple is the color of the purple, and that orange is the color of the orange, and that red is the color of the red, and that blue is the color of the blue, and that green is the color of the green, and that brown is the color of the brown, and that white is the color of the white, and that black is the color of the black, and that gray is the color of the gray, and that pink is the color of the pink, and that purple is the color of the purple, and that orange is the color of the orange, and that red is the color of the red, and that blue is the color of the blue, and that green is the color of the green, and that brown is the color of the brown, and that white is the color of the white, and that black is the color of the black, and that gray is the color of the gray, and that pink is the color of the pink, and that purple is the color of the purple, and that orange is the color of the orange, and that red is the color of the red, and that blue is the color of the blue, and that green is the color of the green, and that brown is the color of the brown, and that white is the color of the white, and that black is the color of the black, and that gray is the color of the gray, and that pink is the color of the pink, and that purple is the color of the purple, and that orange is the color of the orange, and that red is the color of the red, and that blue is the color of the blue, and that green is the color of the green, and that brown is the color of the brown, and that white is the color of the white, and that black is the color of the black, and that gray is the color of the gray, and that pink is the color of the pink, and that purple is the